

REMARKS

Applicant has amended the specification generally in accordance with the examiner's request, and the cross reference has been amended to more accurately reflect the prior applications from which the current application derives.

A new sheet of drawings, incorporating a corrected figure 23, adding the reference character 341 to the drawing, is enclosed herein as a replacement sheet.

The claim 1 of this application has been canceled, and rewritten as claim 13. Essentially, it is the complete style of lens assembly as generally shown in Fig. 21-23, in an exploded view in Fig. 24, and then in its assembled state in Fig. 25. When it achieves the assembled stage, then the lens can be machined to furnish the desire contours, and a series of threads along its peripheral edges, such as noted in Fig. 19.

It is believed that this type of a blank for a lens assembly is still quite different, structural wise, from what is shown and described in the single prior art patent to Avery, as cited by the examiner.

Avery shows a plastic contact lens, but its method of configuring its lens, by inserting a sandblasted metal annular ring, within its structure, and in applying a plug 70, into the cylindrical surface 56, of the shown block 50. The purpose of the magnetic ring of Avery is to furnish a metal ring that can be used for removing it from the eye by the employment of a hand held magnet. This is not the subject matter of applicant's invention. In other words, Avery uses its magnet to help apparently for removal of the contact lens from the eye, when that becomes necessary by the user.

This is quite contrary to what is the structure, the device, and the assembled lens of applicant. and The applicant includes a much larger ring of magnetic material for seating upon the concentric stem, integrally extending up

from the base of his lens assembly, because applicant's magnetic ring is for use, in situ, within the formed lens, to allow it to be turned by external instrumentation, upon its threads when implanted within the eye, so adjustment to the lens can be made in situ, through the usage of applicant's form of lens assembly. This is quite a different structure from what is shown in Avery, it functions entirely differently, when assembled, and produces entirely different results from Avery in the first instance. Hence, while the examiner states that the use of Fred's is minimal, in the current invention, and that Avery is capable of having threads formed thereon, whether or not such was the intent of Avery, is really minimizing the essence of applicant's invention, what is really the heart of his development, and that is to provide what is described as the principal object of the current invention, on page 5. That is to provide an adjustable ocular implant, even one that can be adjusted in situ. Avery just does not give any thought or consideration to what type of structure can achieve such, nor how Avery could even function to attain the type of results as desired and required from applicant's invention.

Hence, since Avery does not suggest the use of threads in any manor, it is just not see how anticipation can be provided, when reviewing Avery in light of the remaining claims of this application.

Newly added claim 13 does define the blank for forming an ophthalmic lens, which defines a lens assembly, and said assembly having a front optical lens having a button section. As can be seen on pages 18 and 19 of the specification, it goes on into detail in describing the construction of the lens blank, for forming the lens of this invention. The blank includes a magnet-mounting component which is referred to as the button, the button has a front optical lens section and a concentrated stem, and its specification states that the front optical lens section is a relatively thick disk-shaped section. Then, the specification states that after the lens blank is assembled, the lens section can be appropriately machined to the desired optical curvature so as to meet the dioptric power as required. The specification states that the blank includes the magnetic ring, and is affixed in place with a glue, or the like, so that it will not

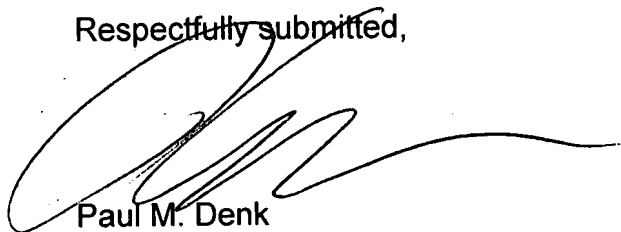
rotate. Then, the specification states that the blank also includes a cap, which has a body, with a first end, having an appropriate material thickness so that the end of the cap can be appropriately machined to the desired optical curvature to achieve the desired dioptric power after assembly.

Thus, it is believed that the specification is quite clear in pointing out support for the construction of the blank, having the lens assembly, prior to the blank being machined to the desired optical curvature, as is so clearly set forth on pages 18 and 19 of the specification.

It is believed that this claim 13 likewise describes patentable subject matter.

The examiner's further review of the claim of this application would be appreciated.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'P. M. Denk', with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

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